

FBI Hears Witness In Lynching Inquiry Tell of Beating by Two

By the Associated Press
ATLANTA, Jan. 3.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation had today the story of a 19-year-old Negro, Walter Davis, who was beaten by two white men because he would not divulge his testimony before a Federal grand jury investigating the mass lynching of four Negroes near his home town last July 25.

The youth, giving his name as Lamar Howard of near Monroe, Ga., told of the whipping in an interview before accompanying several Atlanta Negro leaders to the FBI office. His face was cut and battered, his eyes almost swollen shut.

Editor C. A. Scott of the Atlanta World, Negro daily newspaper, said Federal agents questioned the youth at length.

Referred to Washington. E. J. Foltz, agent in charge of the FBI office, said today "the matter has been referred to the Justice Department in Washington." He would not elaborate.

The grand jury reported at Athens on December 19 that it had not been able to fix the identity of any of the group of armed men who shot to death two men and their wives at a lonely highway bridge last summer. Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis accepted the report, but ordered the jury to be held in readiness to consider any possible evidence which may be brought to light.

The youth related this story in the interview.

Two men, whom he knew, came to the Monroe ice plant, where he works, about 4:30 p.m. Wednesday. One asked him what he told the grand jury and when he replied, "I didn't tell 'em nothing because I didn't know nothing," the man cursed, accused him of lying and "started hitting me in the face with his fist."

Spoke of Gun-Cleanings. One of the men, a white pistol, and they marched him into a cow stall at the rear of the plant where they "beat me with their fists and over the head with the pistol." There, they asked him if he told the jury "that they came to the plant on the night of the lynching and cleaned some guns. I told them I didn't."

The beating lasted "10 or 15 minutes" and then the men ordered him to go home.

3 Named for U. S. Probe Of Greek Border Trouble

By the Associated Press
Two State Department officials and a Princeton University faculty member were named by the State Department yesterday to accompany the United States representative on the Security Council commission which will investigate alleged violations of the Greek frontier.

Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal and Times, will head the delegation which will tour Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

Mr. Ethridge's aides will be Harry N. Howard, chief of the State Department's Near East and African Research Division; Norbert L. Anschuetz, Near Eastern Division information officer; and Cyril Black of Princeton.

Mr. Black accompanied Mr. Ethridge during his investigation of political conditions in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania in the fall of 1945.

Mrs. Florence Reily Dies; Resident Here 80 Years

Mrs. Florence C. Reily, 86, of 2609 Thirty-sixth place N.W., a resident of Washington for 60 years, died yesterday at a nursing home.

Mrs. Reily, the widow of Philip K. Reily, was a native of Newport, R. I. She was the former Florence Cole, and a member of an old Newport family. Until recent years she had been active in the Altar Guild at the Washington Cathedral, which she joined in 1908. She also was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, formerly at Washington Circle.

Funeral services will be held in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow, with the Rev. W. Curtis Draper officiating. Burial will be in Newport.

Civil Service

(Continued From First Page.)

Service Act of 1883, under which the Civil Service Commission was created, should be modernized.

In closing his press conference, Senator Langer declared: "I have long been jealous of the good name of the Government employee because the good name of the Government itself is at stake. I want to see the employee, fully capable of doing his job and diligent, well-respected and properly rewarded during the period of active service and in those years when he shall have leisure to enjoy the fruits of his savings in the retirement fund. Government employees should not be forced into a rear-guard action continually to defend themselves from carping criticism. If we do not have the right types of employees, let us find that out, and if we do, let us make the most of such assets."

The Senator announced he had selected George D. Riley, former Washington newspaperman, for the job of Committee staff director, subject to the committee's approval. The job pays \$8,000 a year and an additional \$2,000 for expenses.

Senator Langer also confirmed his choice of former Senator James Davis of Pennsylvania as his administrative assistant.

Besides Senator Langer, the other Republicans named to the committee are Senator Flanders of Vermont; Buck, of Delaware; Thye, of Minnesota; and Eckton, of Montana. The Democrats are expected to name their committee choices within the next few days.

The chairmanship of the House Civil Service Committee is still in doubt, with three candidates vying for the job. They are Representatives Rees, of Kansas; Hartley, of New Jersey; and Mason, of Illinois.

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Suffrage, Traffic Get Priority In New Senate D. C. Committee

By Don S. Warren
Traffic relief and suffrage proposals will be given high priority ratings in studies by the revamped Senate District Committee, under plans announced by its new chairman, Senator Buck, Republican, of Delaware.

He and Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, for many years on the committee and one of its former chairmen, will lead an almost completely new committee membership. It appeared possible that only these two with former service on the group would remain as members.

After his appointment as committee chairman was approved yesterday by the Republican conference, Senator Buck reminded reporters that, as an engineer by profession, he held a lively interest in Washington's traffic and other engineering problems. Aside from traffic studies, he plans early action on legislation to give Washington some form of suffrage.

Shortly after his selection as chairman was indicated a month ago, he announced he believed Washington should have home rule and said he could see no reason why District residents should not be granted voting representation in Congress. At the time he asked for suggestions and said he was willing to sponsor suffrage proposals.

Senator Capper, who will remain as a District Committee member, despite the fact he has been named chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is ready to present to the Senate, as soon as it is organized, his resolution for a Constitutional amendment to enable Congress to give the District national representation.

Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, who has become thoroughly familiar with the District subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has been selected as one of the members of the District legislative group. In the past Congress he joined Chairman O'Mahoney and other members of the funds group in sponsoring an increase in the size of the Federal payment to the District.

Four freshmen Senate Republicans also were added to the District Committee: Senators Flanders, of Vermont; Cooper, of Kentucky; Cain, of Washington; and Kem, of Missouri.

McCarran to Drop Unit. Most of the Democratic members of the District Committee apparently will be replaced, because of the effect of the congressional reorganization plan. Re-reading of this law in the light of the committee assignment problem brought out that, if members of the minority party served on the District Committee, they could have only one other committee assignment. Majority party members on the District Committee are exempt from the new ban against a Senator serving on more than two committees.

Senator McCarran, a former chairman of the District Committee, said he regretted it, but he would have to leave the District Committee. If he stayed, he said, it would mean that he would have to give up membership on either the Judiciary Committee, of which he was chairman during the last Congress, or the Appropriations Committee, on which he holds a high minority rank.

Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, who was a principal sponsor of the hospital center bill last session, and participated in numerous other important District



SENATOR BUCK,
Chairman.



SENATOR CAPPER.



SENATOR BALL.



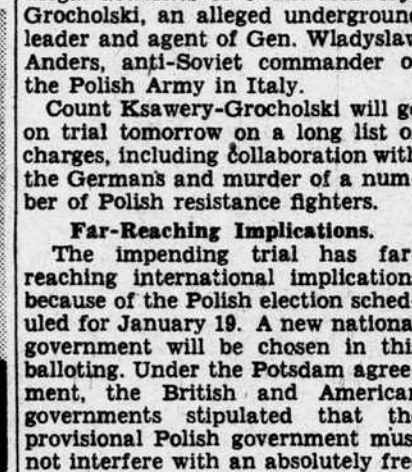
SENATOR KEM.



SENATOR FLANDERS.



SENATOR CAIN.



SENATOR COOPER.

SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE LEADERS—These Republicans, chosen yesterday by the party conference, will control the Senate District Committee in the new Eightieth Congress.

measures, took a similar position. He will leave the District Committee to retain membership on the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees.

O'Daniel Also to Leave. Senator Hoey, Democrat, of North Carolina, acting chairman late in the past session, said he would have to give up District affairs. Senators O'Daniel of Texas and Johnston of South Carolina have similar problems.

Former Chairman Bilbo is faced with a determined Republican move to oust him from the Senate, and three other Democrats on the District Committee will not be in the new Congress.

The Democratic leadership has not yet listed assignments to the District Committee.

Republicans leaving the District Committee to go to higher Senate posts include Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, who will be the new head of the Appropriations Committee.

The leadership of the House District Committee still is not settled, although it is almost sure the chairman will be either Representative Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, or Representative Bates, Republican, of Massachusetts.

Dirksen Interested. Mr. Dirksen has said repeatedly he is interested and willing, so long as the District post would not interfere with his work on the Appropriation Committee, or other House tasks.

Mr. Bates, next in line, a former Mayor of Salem, Mass., and member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, holds second rank on the House Naval Affairs Committee. Officials indicated yesterday it may be days, or even a week or more, before the full membership of

the reconstituted House District Committee is determined. Under reorganization, the membership of the House committee will be increased from 21 to 25 members, with a majority to go to the Republicans.

Senator Buck served as Governor of Delaware for eight years, up to

1937. Before that, he was chief engineer of the State Highway Department for seven years. In addition, he has a broad finance background, having been president of the Equitable Trust Co. of Wilmington, of which he now is chairman of the board.

Truman Gives Pardon To Joseph Schenck

President Truman has granted a full pardon to Joseph M. Schenck, movie magnate, restoring full citizenship rights, after a Federal prison term for perjury, the Justice Department revealed today.

The Chief Executive's pardon was signed October 26, 1945. The White House and the department made no announcement then and there is no official explanation now of why it was withheld for so long.

Schenck, now production head of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., was sentenced to three years in 1941 for income tax evasion. But in 1942, on recommendation of the Government, he was sentenced in Federal District Court in New York to a year and a day on a plea of guilty to a perjury indictment. The earlier sentence was suspended.

The Government charged the perjury was committed when Schenck failed to tell the truth to a Federal agent concerning a \$100,000 deal with Willie Bloff, West Coast labor racketeer. The more lenient sentence was imposed on Schenck, former chairman of the board of Twentieth Century-Fox, because he aided the Government in prosecuting Bloff and George E. Brown, former president of the International Al-

liance of Theatrical Stage Employees, who were convicted of extortion.

After serving four months of the year-and-a-day sentence in the United States Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn., Schenck was freed in September, 1942.

Rice Allocation Up 78% For First '47 Quarter

By the Associated Press

The Agriculture Department yesterday allocated American civilians about 78 per cent more rice for the first quarter of this year than they got in the same period last year.

The civilian allocation totaled 2,500,000 hundred-pound bags, compared with 1,380,000 used in the first quarter of 1946.

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Poles' Trial of Count To Link British Envoy To Anti-Regime Plot

By Robert S. Allen
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The State Department has received word that a sensational trial will open in Warsaw tomorrow which will involve directly British Ambassador Victor Cavendish-Bentinck in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the provisional Polish government.

According to the information received here, the British Ambassador will be accused of being linked with and financing the illegal activities of Count Kaszary-Grocholski, an alleged underground leader and agent of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, anti-Soviet commander of the Polish Army in Italy.

Count Kaszary-Grocholski will go on trial tomorrow on a long list of charges, including collaboration with the Germans and murder of a number of Polish resistance fighters.

Far-Reaching Implications. The impending trial has far-reaching international implications because of the Polish election scheduled for January 19. A new national government will be chosen in this balloting. Under the Potsdam agreement, the British and American governments stipulated that the provisional Polish government must not interfere with an absolutely free and secret election.

The trial also will come on the heels of the action by the United States Government last week in unfreezing \$37,000,000 in Polish assets in this country. This highly significant step was taken with the approval of the British government.

It is reliably reported that the huge fund was freed after Warsaw advised Washington and London about Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck's alleged dealings with Count Kaszary-Grocholski. The provisional Polish government previously had sought for many months to obtain the \$37,000,000.

Confidential reports from Warsaw indicate that the provisional government intends to make a "cause celebre" of Count Kaszary-Grocholski's trial.

Arrested in October. The case against him (and indirectly against Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck) has been in preparation for a number of weeks. The count originally was arrested in October at Brwinow, a Warsaw sub-

urb. He was taken into custody by the Polish security police, which had him under surveillance for many months.

According to the information received here, the police posted a number of agents around the count's house after he was removed, in an effort to trap accomplices. The police claim the first man to arrive after the count's arrest was Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck.

He was detained and questioned for one and a half hours while his identity was checked. When that was established, he was released because of diplomatic immunity.

The security police also claim that the British Ambassador secretly visited the Count of several other occasions, and say they have documentary evidence linking the Ambassador "definitely and directly" to the conspiratorial activities of the Count and his associates.

The Polish government has "invited" Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck to testify at the trial. Because of his diplomatic status, however, he is under no compulsion to do so. According to the latest advice received here, he is still in Warsaw. His intentions regarding the trial are unknown.

Ordinarily, in a case like this, Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck would be given his passport. But with the crucial election coming up, it is understood the provisional government seemed it "inadvisable" to oust the British Ambassador.

Officials here also deem it very unlikely that the Polish government wants to make the most-for electioneering purposes—of the Ambassador's alleged implication.

Kin of Duke of Portland. Ambassador Cavendish-Bentinck is a member of the family of the Duke of Portland. Forty-nine years old, he entered the British foreign service in 1915. He was third secretary of the Warsaw Legation in 1922 and was named Ambassador to Warsaw when the Polish provisional government was set up.

Count Kaszary-Grocholski comes from an old Polish family. According to information received here, the security police claim the count was arrested by the Gestapo in Warsaw in October, 1939, on a charge of hiding a Polish Army colonel. The police allege the count agreed to become a secret agent for the Nazis.

He then joined the Polish underground and, according to the security police, all the leaders of the underground district that the count commanded were either killed by or betrayed to the Gestapo.

The count is the only surviving member of this underground group. The security police also claim they have a letter which the Polish

government in London is alleged to have sent the Count in 1942, reading, "you are a German collaborator. Unless you drop your collaboration with the Gestapo and cease using the German language, you will be executed."

Later that year, the Count's niece, his aide, was shot for treason by the Polish underground.

The provisional government is being violently opposed in Poland today by a strong anti-Soviet underground movement. There has been considerable bloodshed on both sides. The two largest elements of the underground movement are WIN (freedom and independence) and the national armed forces. The latter has been accused of instigating anti-Jewish pogroms.

Gen. Anders is reported connected with WIN. He is now living in London. The provisional government has accused him of seeking to overthrow it and set up a military dictatorship in Poland.

104 Candidates Arrested, Mikolajczyk Charges

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (Delayed) (AP).—With Poland's general elections little more than two weeks away, the campaign increased in fury today amid charge and countercharge concerning responsibility for a wave of killings, assaults and intimidation of voters.

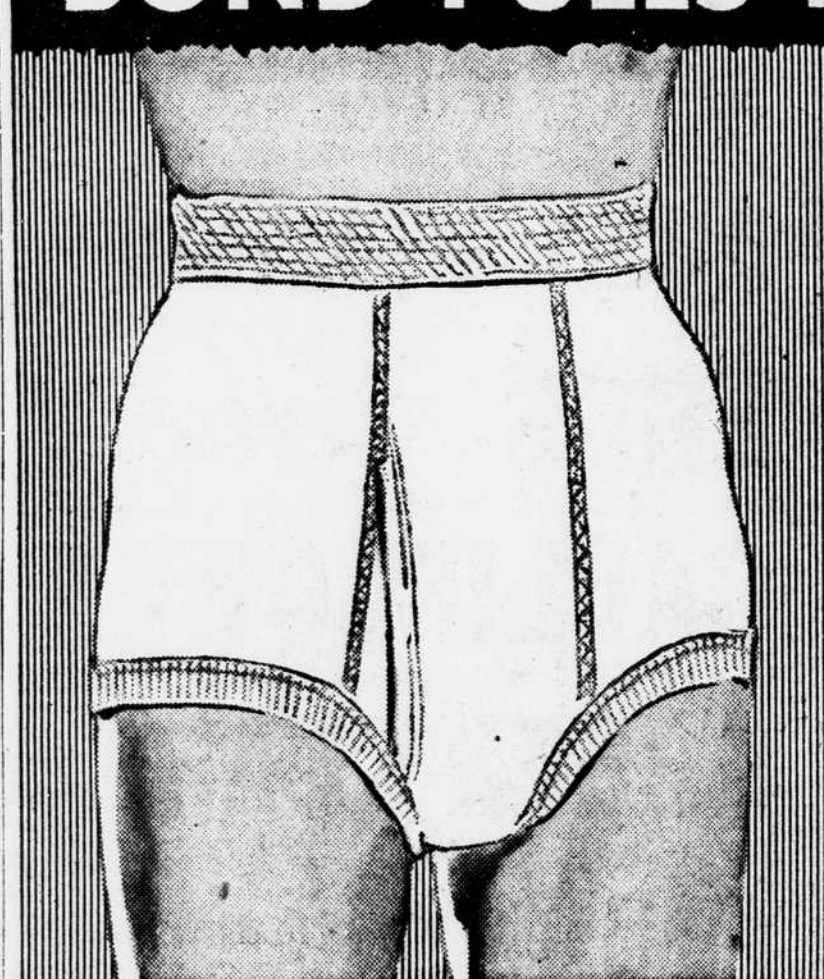
Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, threatened to ask the nation's peasants to boycott the polls January 19 unless the arresting of Peasant Party candidates was halted. He said at least 104 had been imprisoned to date.

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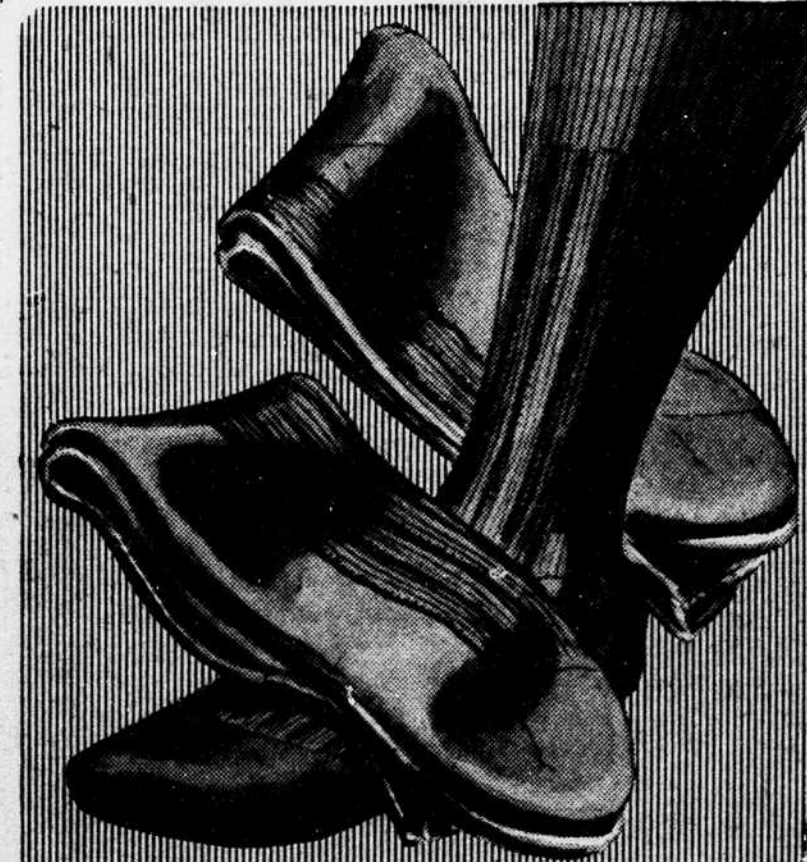
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